

COURIER EXPRESS
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Study Shows:

Buffalo's Cancer-Death Rate Exceeds Average

Buffalo's lung cancer death rate is reported to be 60 per cent higher than the national average in a U.S. Public Health Service study on white men.

Mortality figures on the disease have "no bearing" on the disputed relation between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, according to a Buffalo research physician.

Dr. Morton L. Levin, chief of the epidemiology department at Roswell Park Memorial Institute, said Friday: "A variation in mortality rates in different cities has no bearing on the fact that cigarette smoking is one of the major known causative factors in lung cancer."

Dr. Levin, who directs Roswell Park cigarette smoking-lung cancer research was asked to comment on an evaluation of the U.S. report by Tobacco Institute Inc. of New York City.

Wide Variation Noted

The Tobacco Institute pointed out that lung cancer death rates vary widely among U.S. cities of comparable size and among cities in the same geographic location. Institute figures were based on the public health survey among 163 metropolitan areas in the country.

Buffalo, with a population of 532,759, and New York City, with

7,781,984, both were listed with lung cancer mortality rates 60 per cent above the national average.

"There is more than one cause of lung cancer," Dr. Levin said. "There isn't any reason to expect that lung cancer mortality would be the same in all cities, and mortality rates have nothing to do with the fact whether any given agent causes lung cancer."

Roswell Park Memorial Institute's studies on cigarette smoking and lung cancer, Dr. Levin said, show "ten times more lung cancer in cigarette smokers than in non-smokers." These studies, the doctor said, were conducted in Buffalo and in rural areas of the state.

Lung cancer incidence in rural areas appears "somewhat less" in non-cigarette smokers than in the city, according to Dr. Levin.

Current research by the Buffalo Institute is considering the relation of factors other than cigarette-smoking to lung cancer. These factors include occupation, place of residence and personal habits.

Researchers also are studying the effect of filtered and non-filtered cigarettes on cancers produced in mice and a possible link between cigarettes and a variety of lung tumors developed in ani-

mals.

REGISTER

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Study Raises Questions On Cancer-Smoking Tie

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—New studies by California research teams raise questions about theories on the origins and most prevalent types of lung cancer, the Tobacco Institute, Inc., has reported.

In its monthly publication, "Tobacco and Health," the institute said a Los Angeles team's findings showed that the type of lung cancer that has been rising in frequency is not the type generally associated with inhaled substances, such as cigarette smoke.

The scientists reported that epidermoid cancers, often said to be associated with outside influences, had declined in frequency over a 31-year period in the Los Angeles area.

Meanwhile, the proportion of adenocarcinomas, a type believed to be glandular in origin, had increased, the research team of Dr. Doris L. Herman and Margaret Crittenden, said.

Another study by five San Francisco scientists, "Tobacco and Health" reported, found that most lung cancers originate in the outer areas of the lung, rather than the main bronchi.

This was in contrast to many previous reports, the publication said, in that the concentration of inhaled materials should be greatest in the main bronchi and smallest in the outer, peripheral areas of the lungs.

The research report was written by Drs. L. H. Garland, R. L. Baier, W. Couldson, H. H. Heald and R. L. Stein.

JOURNAL
Flint, Michigan
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Tobacco Cancer Effects Denied

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tobacco Institute, Inc., quoting private studies and government figures, has added more fuel to the fiery dispute over whether tobacco causes lung cancer.

In its monthly magazine Tobacco and Health, the institute reported on the work of two California research teams.

A Los Angeles team reportedly found that adenocarcinomas, a type of cancer believed to be glandular in origin, has increased in frequency while epidermoid cancers, believed to be associated

with outside influences, have declined in frequency.

Both types were measured over a 31-year period in the Los Angeles area by Dr. Doris L. Herman and Margaret Crittenden.

Five San Francisco scientists reported their studies showed most lung cancers originate in the outer areas of the lungs. The publication noted that the greatest portion of the cancers was in the main bronchi, and the smallest amount would be in the outer areas of the lung.

Tobacco and Health also printed a recent study by the U.S.

Public Health Service showing that lung cancer death rates vary greatly from city to city.

The government report showed, for instance, that deaths of white males in New Orleans, La., are double the national rate for lung cancer fatalities.

The death rate for males is 70 per cent higher in Charleston, S.C., and 60 per cent higher in New York City; Buffalo, N.Y.; Baltimore, Md., and Mobile, Ala.

For women, deaths from lung cancer run 90 per cent above the national average in Shreveport,

La., and 70 per cent more in Lima, Ohio, and Green Bay, Wis., were both 60 per cent below the average for white males while

Sioux Falls, S. D., and Ogden, Utah, were both 80 per cent below the national average for women.